STRONG WORDS FROM THE REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

HIS SERMON IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH YESTERDAY

A DEFENCE OF A BROADER CHRISTIANITY. In his sermon yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, said: "In 1801 the Rev. Dr. Briggs, in his inaugural ad-dress on taking the chair in Union Theological Seminary said: 'It is the testimony of human experi-ence in all ages that God manifests Himself to men and gives certainty of His presence and authority. And for that statement he was last week declared unworthy any longer to preach the gospel in Pres byterian pulpits, and branded as an infidel and

"Infidel: What is infidel? What if not this: To deny that God is in His world to-day? To deny that there is any way of coming to God except the one door that has never been opened? Heretic: What is heretic if not this: To declare that God is not the Father of all mankind, and leaves no door of access to Himself save the one door of a writter word that was not free to all the human race! In your name and in the name of all that believe in a listing God dwelling in the hearts of His children to-day, I thank this prophet (Briggs), successor of the prophets of olden time, that in all these two years of cruel trial he has never receded from his one position. never used words in a doubtful sense, never retracted his one assertion, but has stood firmly and faithfully against oppressors, by this fundamental doctrine, that it is in the heart of the individual, and in the heart of His Church, and He is reveated in the pages of His Patte. I find opprope fault with him. He has been too conservative. For the Elb'e rests on the Church; it is the record of the Church, and the Church rests on the power of the individual to know God directly all those who have come to know God, and love God, and serve God; and he who denies that there is power in the human soul directly and immediately to know God, cuts away the ground on which the Bible rests, and leaves neither Bible nor Church in the world. He is like the man that stood on a limb and sawed it off between himself and the tree.
"I want, then, to say to any of you who imagin

that the Bible and the Church and the Institutions of religion are being defended by the act of the Presbyterian General Assembly, that religion hee in the heart of the individual man, and that any philosophy which depies that God can come into the soul except through the Bible denies the Bible Itself, which is the record of the experiences of men in whose soul God has come. It is not time that we desire to see or are leading the way toward less faith. We impugn and deny the theology which denies that there is religion outside the lettle, he cause it necessarily corries with it the denial that there is any religion at all. Hold fast the faith once for all delivered to the saints. That faith is not a creed that has been formulated, it is the living experience of the living hoad, knowing its God and walking with Him and loving Him and living in Him. And stund fast against an ecclesiasticism which declares that men can know this God only as they come into a church." whose soul God has come. It is not true that we

HERESIES OF THE HEART.

WORSE THAN THOSE OF THE HEAD, DR. PARKHURST SAYS.

THE MADISON SQUARE PASTOR'S FAREWELL SERMON FOR THIS YEAR TO HIS CONGREGATION.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached his farewell sermon for this year to his congregation at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday he said because of the result of the Briggs heresy trial last week, and Dr. Parkhurst's previous emphatic utterances on the subject led to the expectation that in his sermon yesterday he might take up the cudgel behalf of the suspended minister. His denunclation, however, was of the singling out and discipling of the heart. The sermon was on Love, based on the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, with this text, "But the greatest of these is love." He did not median Dr. Briggs or the trial on appeal before the General Assembly, but every word of the dis-course breathed an indirect reference to them.

Dr. Parkhurst expects to sail for Europe in a few days, and will remain abroad until October, spending the most of his time in Switzerland.

it. It is not necessary to discount other commedities, nor to moderate other values, but Christ and His Apostacs teach us that love is the greatest thing, and we do not that love is the greatest thing; it is not a part of our estimate of ourselves or of others that love is the great-est thing. We have read the Apostles' Creed a good cet thing. We have read the Apostles' Creed a good many times; it is not in that. I have committed to memory the Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism; I do not remember to have found it there. I have studied the Confession of Faith of our own communion; I do not at this moment recall any expression that seems to indicate that there is nothing that pleases God so much as that men should love Him and love each other. Now, if the Scriptures have taken pains to make it clear that that is the fact; if the Gospel has made it clear that that is the fact: if the Gospel has made it clear that it is just by the love which He has for the world that He is saving the world, and that the one particular thing above all others that He wants to find in man is tender-heartedness toward Him and our fellows; if that is true, and it is if the B ble is true, then that is the one great comprehensive thing for us to busy ourselves about, and for churches and great church assemblies to make the governing theme of conference, communion and effort. The more the mind rests upon this the more effort. The more the mind rests upon this the more conscious it becomes that the thing that is first in God's thought and heart is not first in ours. It is easier to think correctly and to do valiantly than it is to have a loving and a beautiful spirit, and that is doubtless the reason why orthodoxy of act and orthodoxy of conviction have become more popular than orthodoxy of

of faith and practice means that we in our life give heav-lest emphasis to the things that God in His word gives heaviest emphasis to, and we do not. That admits of being put in a way that excludes possibility of denial. Supposing that we were a church that made a practice of disciplining questionable members, and that we had upon disciplining questionable members, and that we had spin-our board of cliers two tren, one of whom was con-spicaously false to the doctrinal views of this church, and the other as conspictiously at variance with the spirit of the Thirteenth of First Corinthians. Now which of those two elders would our church select first for purposes of d'acipline! Which would Presbytery select first? Which would General Assembly select first? Did you ever Which would deneral Assembly sectors of the Presbyterian Church or any other church disciplining a communicant for being mean! Supposing a man were known to be sordid enough to steal the penales from his dead mother's eyelfds, do you imazine there would ever be a movement in our Presbytery or in General Assembly to interfere with him, even though he were an elder or a clergyman, provided there were no que tion as to his acceptance of the Standards! Now if that is not putting second what Christ and His Apostles put It is just as easy to tell a man who does not up to the standard of the Thirteenth of Corinth'ans as it is to tell a man who does not come up to the standard of the Confession of Faith. We are not arguing iplining the latter, but what I want to know s why you take the last one first? If this chapter in orinthians means anything, it means that heresy of the eart is worse in Christ's esteem than heresy of the

ad. Why then are not the heart-hereties taken first?

Now, that is a position that cannot be gotten away

om. It is clear enough where God puts the emphasis. and we don't put it there. There is a little bit of sham about our claim to make the Bible our rule of faith and We can assert it as our belief that the Bible not appear to you that there is more beresy in believing ing ourselves to that read, then the limit of the fallibility of the fallibility of the discipline; but it you assent to the infallibility you will be exempt from discipline, even though in a great many respects you act as though it were not infallible! That certainly is not being "sound" in the best sense of

A CONGREGATIONALIST'S VIEW OF THE CASE. The Briggs case was discussed yesterday morning

ernal Hope, in West Eighty-first-st.
"For the Presbyterian Church," said the preacher, "I have no words but those of praise. I think the outcome of their great trial, which has branded with heresy one of their ablest scholars, is just what it should be. It is the logical outcome of the Westminster Confession. And yet Dr. Briggs was right. Right because he has dared to apply reason, scholarthip and logic to the interpretation of scripture,

and that it was proved so to be by careful study of its origin and progress. But the Presbytery records its belief in the absolute accuracy of the letter of the Bible. Dr. Briggs believed in progressive sanctification after death, instead of an instantaneous change to hollness. And this doctrine also

his Church repudlates.
"Now, It is quite evident to all reasonable men that the Westminsfer Confession does not teach what Dr. Briggs believes. He thinks that it does, but the decision of the Presbytery insists that the con-fession is fixed and unalterable. The whole matter seems to be a fearful waste of Christian energy and buman life. When we make the Bible an idol to worship we commit a sin expressly forbidden by the Bible itself."

THE REV. DR. J. H. ECOB TO WITHDRAW. LEAVING THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BECAUSE OF THE CONVICTION OF DR. BRIGGS.

Albany, June 4 (Special).-There was much surprise in church circles to day over the announcement made by the Rev. Dr. James H. Ecob. from his pulpit in the Second Presbyterian Church, of this city, that he had detefficied to withdraw from the Presbyterian Church. This is a direct result of the Assembly. Dr. Ecob has always been looked upon as a careful observer, and one slow to act. He has ever advocated the liberal view in church work, and urged the General Assembly to adopt the short creed, so that all who could not accept the Confession of Faith, yet who were anxious to join the Pre-byterian Church, could unit; with that organizan consistently.

After reviewing the action of the General Assembly and arraigning that body for its bigotry, he said "I leave the Presbyterian Church because it has taken on a garment that has lain buried in the grave for more than two centuries. It smells of the earth and of death." Then, with a dramatic gesture, he and . "I brush it off for ever."

He gave as his reason for leaving the Presbyterian Church that he considered that a further battling of Church that he considered that a further battling of the questions would be but a guerilla warfare, with little hope for success for the minerily.

He characterized the General Assembly as "the most intolerant, bigoted and reactionary body of all religious denominations." He advised that the liberal element in the Presbyterian Church unite with the Congregationalists, the Cumberland Presbyterians, the Free Will Baptists and the Broad Wing of the Episcopal Church to form the great "Free Church of America."

At the close of his service Dr. Ecob was surrounded by his congregation, the great majority of whom expressed sympathy with his views. He has been pastor of the second Presbyterian Church for over twelve years. It is probable that the Church will support his action and leave the denomination with him.

CONGREGATIONS TO UNITE FOR THE SUMMER. The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian thurch, announced vesterday to his congregation that that was the last Sunday this summer they would hear him preach there. He said that the congregation of the West Presbyterian Church would unite with them, beginning next sunday, in their summer services, and he extended an invita-tion to everybody, without distinction of creed, to take part in the services.

DR. THOMPSON NOT ABLE TO PREACH. It was expected that the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, pa-tor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, would preach to his congregation yesterday and allude to the finding of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Washington in the case of Dr. Briggs. Those who had gathered to listen to him showed much disappointment when his assistant, the Charles F. Goss, in the morning services, said to them: "The strain of the last two weeks in Washington, together with a cold caught on the way home, have deprived us of the presence of Dr. Thompson to-day."

A large congregation was attracted to the Wash ngton square Methodist Episcopal Church by the announcement that the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Millard, the pastor, would preach, last night, on heresy. Dr.

DR. C. W. MILLARD ON HERESY.

Millari said in part;
"Wednesday, June 1, 1893, will long remain a marked day in the annals of American Presbyterianism. On that day Dr. Charles A. Briggs, after a search ing investigation and trial, is suspended from the office of minister in the Presbyterian Church. He held and taught opinions which were not in harmony with those held and urged by the majority of those who composed the court. For this he is under censure until he repents. Men who honestly think that they must keep the thought of their brethren in leading strings; who find themselves controlling the sentiment of their Church are forced to transform their onvictions into ecclesiastical judgments. Such men must face the alternative modify the creed or silence the heretic. Dr. Briggs's position is that of the man who sees. There are people who speak about

- He is convinced that the weight of demonstration is completely in favor of certain opinions. The mere impority vote of a General Assembly does not change facts nor establish the correctness of theories, it simply means that the people do not wish to be held responsible for his atterances, and are willing to chastise him for what he has said. The General Assembly, in passing judgment upon Dr. Briggs, has passed judgment on itself. The record is made up. There the two suitors stand before us. In the last decade of the ninetcenth century this trial scene is thrown out in bold relief.

SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER S. PIZZATI.

AN OLD OFFENDER ONCE MORE ACCUSED OF VIOLATING NEUTRALITY LAWS.

New Orleans, June 4.—The steamer S. Pizzati, a fruiter, belonging to S. Oteri, of this city, was seized yesterday upon her arrival in port for violation of the neutrality laws. The offence occurred about eighteen months ago, during the Nulla uprising against the Government of the Republic of Spanish Honduras. Captain Pizzati placed his vessel at the service of regular Government, and she was used as a transport for the troops and ammunition, and assisted in the bombardment and capture of Caelba, the rebel stronghold. Captain Pizzati became "General" Pizzati, of the Honduran army, and directed the move-

The seizure was made by the United States Sur-veyor, and the vessel will be libelled by the United States District Attorney on Monday. The action of the Government in ordering the seizure was based upon a report made on the subject by United states special Treasury Agent John W. Linck, and the case is exciting a great deal of interest in marine and commercial circles. The S. Pizzati was formerly known as the City of Mexico, and was selzed by the Government six years ago for having been impli-cated in a Cuban filibustering expedition. It was then sold to S. Oterl, Tho changed its name and put it in the fruit trade, plying between Central America and New-Orleans. The S. Pizzati is an iron stemmer of 600 tons net register, and is probably worth between 850,000 and 800,000.

READY TO BEGIN THE BORDEN TRIAL TO-DAY

New-Bedford, Mass., June 4 (Special).-Preparations for the great Lizzie Borden murder trial, which be gins in this city to-morrow morning, have all been made. The court will convene at 11 o'clock, Chief Justice Albert Mason presiding. One hundred and fifty names have been drawn for jurors, from all parts of the county except Fall River. It is thought three days will be consumed in obtaining a jury, which will be quartered at the Parker House and can gain access to the courtroom to-morrow outside of the jury and newspaper men. Thirty seats have been assigned to newspapers, and many applications have been refused on account of lack of space. Some of the smaller papers in this county have sold their seats for good prices. The Court will sit until 6 p. m., except on Saturdays. District-Attorney Knowlton, of this city, and District-Attorney Moody, of Essex, will represent the Government; and ex-Governor Robinson and Andrew Jennings, the prisoner. Mr. Jennings had a long talk with Lizrie Borden to-day. This is the first capital case in this county to come under the jurisdiction of the Superior Court, all the others having been before the Supreme Court. seats for good prices. The Court will sit until 6 p. m.,

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY HIGHBINDERS.

Portland, Ore., June 4 .- A dispatch from Spokane, Wash., says Chinese highbinders attacked Frank Wong and Charley Lum, agents of the Chinese Six Companies, in an alley here last night and nearly killed them. Clubs and knives were used and both victims were badly wounded. Wong and Lum were suspected of giving information to the police which led to a raid on an opium den. The highbinders escaped.

... DROWNING OF TWO BOYS.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 4.-Two boys were drowned bere yesterthy: William Lucas, while batting in Coon River, and the other. Carter, by falling into the Des-Moines River while fishing at the dam. Both bodies were recovered.

No visit to the World's Fair complete without a trip on the Exposition Flyer-New-York Central's won-derful twenty-hour train.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL

HE FAVORS AN UNDERGROUND ROAD. REASONS WHY IT SHOULD BE BUILT IN THIS CITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I wish you would open a "People's Column."
to be especially devoted to the rapid transit problem.

With everything to gain and nothing to lose by
any kind of rapid transit, I have waited with deep
concern for the Commissioners' final decision, for the concern for the Commissioners' final decision, for the reason that there is but one solution-practical, pernanent, satisfactory-as it affects the future, in my plnion. Manhattan Island wants, and will want each year more and more, every inch of space and all the light above ground. An underground road, then, is indispensable, if my view is right. I contend that in no other way can we have real "rapid tran-sit"—that will admit of great speed and be safe.

The objections to an underground road, if I understand them, are the great cost and its unhealthful-ness. The first named has already been swept away by the offer of capital to build it; the second exists in imagination. It is based upon the experience of travellers upon the metropolitan system in London. Abnormally sensitive to a villated atmosphere, and making much use of that system at different times and seasons, while admitting its imperfect ventilation and possibly sanitation, I keep in mind the fact that in the time which has clapsed since its construction an immense advance has been made by science in overcoming this obstacle to comfort which, on the core of health, has been so assidnously worked on this side as to suggest a motive beyond a craving for vitalizing oxygen. One is damaged during charch service and other crowded assemblies in the same time vastly more than in those London subways, and, considering the equanimity with which Americans crowd our smoking-cars and everywhere breathe over again and again the polluted air of their own ladigs, think we have a capacity for that sort of thing a Britisher might envy. So that objection is puerile. Our Yankee skill will surmount it. Now, we take little account of noise in New-York. A quiet Londoner might infer that it is necessary to our exist ence, and its gentle stimulus an exhibitant grateful to us.

doner, might litter that it is an exhilarant grateful to us.

Miss Grace Beckham, in a notable article printed a few years ago in The Tribane on "American Nervousness," the present writer thought indicated lurking dangers which, up to this date, so far as I have read, none of us have enlarged upon or given a thought. We want then "all the earth" above around; we want the light, and commerce and social life all available, quite possible to a crowded city. Careless now of everything except the business in hand, the average New-Yorker does not know whether he is well off or ill until the exhaustion of his nervous force tells him so; but the time is coming when, in every contemplated scheme to give speed to transit, we shall take into account the item of noise.

The fact is, we think we don't mind noise, but it is only when we are in the midst of the noiseless traffic of London or Paris that a restful sense of not being in a hubbub comes over us.

We have escaped thus far being huried into the street from the elevated roads, but we need not count upon permanent exemption from the catastrophe, that a surely as we attempt express speed will the crash come when least expected. Give us a chance to be spilled out on the ground at least.

A VIEW OF THE FINANCES.

A VIEW OF THE FINANCES.

To the Editor of The Tribune, sir: The real difficulty in this country is the too great importation of foreign goods and bonds and stocks which we cannot pay for, except with gold; and all attempts to white into existence any other cause is stupply a cowardly evasion. The more gold the Government pays out is a release of that much money which has been for years locked up, and for any g of it has done in years post might just as well have been in the bottom of the sea; and the advocates of the i-sue and sale of bends for gold and the locking up of the proceeds would simply dupileate the evil. The people who need the money to pay their debts could not get it because they have not got the security. It is true that the large indebtedness just at this tim comes at the rather unfortunate change in the Administration of the general Government when it is impossible to say or guess even what will be done by the

party in power; or rather what will be left undone; because it is patent to almost every man of a sound indiment that nothing will or can be done of any material benefit to the business community.

The sconer that the community makes up its mind to take in sail, pay what can and must be paid, and have the rist extended, the better it will be for all concerned. No one doubts the ultimate ability of the Government to meet its obligations, and no one who holds a dollar bill issued by the United States has any fear that it will ever be worth less than its face; there is no partic and no fear of one. Conditions are not favorable for a pagic. ONE OF THE OLD MEN.

New-York, May 31, 1893.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Charity Organization Society, grateful to their last appeal, lays these facts before the renders of this paper, and asks their aid in behalf of The New Testament agrees with itself in distinguishing leve from every other Christian commodity. The ground thus laid down in the Scriptures is clear, and I do not besitate to saves the savest the tom be is conscientiously in inmate of a hospital. To get him false feet and legs Great efforts were made to overthrow the Miner law, will cost \$100. With these we are assured be will be that at his time United States Supreme court declared it earn his living. Unless we come to his assistance he is likely either to be a permanent charge upon the city or to sink to the condition of an idle and dissolute

> aged seventy-four, both feeble and sickly, whose only support is a widowed daughter, are in need, and the society usks pledges to the amount of \$20 monthly to pay for the rent of their apartments and for such extra pay for the rent of their apartments and for such extra food as they require. The family is thoroughly respectable and has a great repugnance to being made objects of charity. The daughter has sacrificed her health in her efforts to provide for them, and can no longer keep up the unequal struggle with poverty. Money for either or both of these cases should be sent to Charles D. Kelloge, general secretary, Charity Organization Society, United Charities Building, No. 105 East Twenty-second-st., and will be promptly and JOSEPHINE SHAW LAWELL, SAMUEL M. JACKSON, New-York, June 3, 1843. Committee on Appeals.

New-York, June 3, 1843. Comm

MRS, TREVOR'S DOG WON THE PRIZE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Your notice to-day in regard to the voting at the dog show was not correct. The picture prize was won by Mrs. Trevor's poodle Milo, having 1.800 votes to 102 for Miss Bannister's dog. As the voting did not close till 10:10 p. m., you did not get the final score.

New-York, Jane 3, 1893.

RICYCLE RIDERS HAVE TRIALS.

Sir: Your elitorial on blevelers in this morning's paper is scarcely just to the thousands of patient riders who have fought hard to get equal right's with a horse. It is not fair to condemn every rider because an accident happens to one or two, for, as a rule, a bieyeler takes many chances of frjury, and who deliberately imperil themselves. Persons frequently stand in the track of a blevele

with full knowledge of his coming, and think it fun to crowd him into a piece of had road or compel him to dismount. While all bleyelers regret the death to dismount. While all beyselers regret the death of
the little bey recently. I will guarantee that many
visions were brought to their minds of small boys
who stand in front of the obcoming theyde, waving
their arms like a boy heading off a cow, or thought
of the way children who play on the street are Taught
from early infancy to throw sticks between the spokes
of the bletc'e for the purpose of throwing the riter.
We have our herdships from pedestrians, too.
New York, May 29, 1893. H. V. D. BLACK.

THE ERIE CANAL SHOULD BE ENLARGED.

To the Editor of The Tribunc. se confiding individuals who pin faith to railway corporations, and who are so fond of asserting that the Eric Canal has outlived its usefulness, may just now observe an object lesson in the fact that while wheat is being carried by lake vessels from Chicago to Buffelo, a distance of nearly 900 miles, for one cent per bushel, the truck lines between linffalo and New-York, working under a "pool," s called, deniand 6 cents per bushel, equal to 5 cents net, after allowing for local Euffalo and New-York charges for haulage, equal to less than half the distance first named. The crippled condition of the canal and the lessened number of grain-carrying canal boats enable the milroads to exact their own terms, line of policy. Allowing that two cents per bushel to the lake carrier is a living rate, with a suitable waterway from Buffulo to the scaboard, whent should be delivered here for 4 cents per bushel, including all terminal charges, as against not less than 1s cent-per bushel by the railicads, should tacy apply the sam ercentage now exacted between Buffalo and New York to the all-rall haul from Chicago to New-York. The



present artitrary local rate demanded by the roads

present arbitrary local rate demanded by the roads is further shown by the fact that the percentage is now even greater than the same lines receive in nwinter as their proportion of the through Chicago and New-York rate; and on longer hands the percentage is very much greater.

How long will the great West rest under liability to such conditions as these? Rapid transit in New-York City as a factor to its growth sinks into insignance in comparison with even a clear and clean seven foot canal, while a 10-foot deep ard 100-foot wide canal would make a new geography necessary for all the region hereabouts within the following ten years.

B.

New-York, May 15, 1893. MICHIGAN BACK IN LINE.

ACTS PASSED BY DEMOCRATIC TRICKERY REVERSED.

- •

THE GOVERNOR SIGNS THE BILL FOR THE ELEC-

TION OF ELECTORS ON A GENERAL TICKET. Detroit, Mich., June 4 (Special) .- In the fall of 1890 the Democratic party of Michigan, without the aid of fusion with any other party, carried Michigan on the state ticket for the first time in thirty years. They elected their candidate for Governor, E. B. Winans and the rest of the State officers. The House of Rep resentatives became theirs by a substantial working The House of Representatives became theirs by a substantial working majority. But the Senate, which consists of thirty-two members, was divided. When the session of 1891 opened, there responded to the roll-call fourteen Re-publican Senators, twelve Democratic Senators and six senators who were elected by combinations of Patrons of Industry, Democrats and Prohibitionists. The Democrats, if they could have won over all the fusionists but one, would have had just enough votes to carry out any plan they desired to enact into law. But they were unable to accomplish the coalition. Rnough of the fusionists remained independent to form the balance of power between the two parties. The session proceeded with considerable jarring though the Senate check served to prevent the passage though the Senate check served to prevent the passage of partisan legislation. Contests were started against two Republican Senators by their Democratic opponents, but the majority of the Committee on Contested Seats was made up of two Republicans and one Independent, and no report on the contests had been

made up to the last of February.

The Republican State Convention was held at Jackson on February 28, and all but three of the Republican Senators, after securing promises from the Democratic leaders that the contests would not be brought up in their absence, went to the convention. The Democrats had been waiting for this opportunity and had laid their plot well. The minosity of the Committee on Contested Seats reported in favor of unscaling the two Republicans, the three Republican Senators who were present protesting vigorously. With their own twelve votes and four independents, who had gone over to them, the Democrats lacked one vote of a quorum. The three Republicans tried to break the quorum by leaving the hall, but the Meutenant-Governor, presiding, counted them as present and voting "aye"! Thus the committee report was adopted. Two Republicans were unseated; the contestants, who had been secretly brought to the capita the night before, were sworn in; the committees reorganized; the record faisified to show a quorum, and the steal was completed within less than an hour. When the Republican Senators returned from the convention they found every branch of the State government in the possession of the Democrats.

The victors exercised their stolen powers by

nearly revolutionizing the forms of the State govern-ment, and by gerrymandering the Senate, Representative and Congress districts, in the hope of insuring a continuance of control. The legislative gerrymander was afterward declared invalid by the supreme Court.

But the crowning effort of partisanship was what was known as the Miner Law. Early in the session had passed by the House a bill which provided that thereafter the Presidential electors should be chosen by districts testend of by the old way so long uni-versally adopted by the States of the Union. This bill directed that one elector should be chosen by the people of each of the twelve Congress districts; and we districts for the two electors at large were made by dividing the state practically in halves by a line running north and south. Thus one of these tricts at large was made surely Democratic, the other Republican. It was expected that through this bill the Democrats would be able to secure at least half the fourteen electors of Michigan's college. The sen-ate passed this bill after a prolonged fight in which arbitrary rulings and fictitious votes were used, as in the contest for possession of the Senate.

The signing of this bill by the Governor aroused the most intense indignation in the State. Whatever may mye been the sentiment of the people as to the correctness of the electoral theory upon which this law was based, they felt that the Democrats, aware that the State was normally Republican, had stolen the opportunity to secure some electoral votes from the state at the election of 1802 that really should have belonged to the Republican Presidential candidate but at last the United States Supreme Court de constitutional, and the people accepted it as inevitable for the election of last November.

But it was the great and overshadowing issue of the ampaign in Michigan, and the result of the election completely showed that the people were determined no o accept the district system of choosing Presidential her went crashing upon the rocks in the great storn that swept the National Republican party from power, that swept the National Republican party from power Michigan stood stendinst. The Democrats secure but five of the electoral voles, the Republican nine. Upon the total vole of the state, Harriso was victorious by 20,472 votes. The state officers he round majorities and the Legislature was overwhelmingly Republican. The House stood, Republicans stayning, Democrats, thirty one; the Senate stood Republicans, twenty one, Democrats, eleven. It was in this legislative victory that the Republican partired the mandate of the people that the partisan act of the Democratic Legislature of 1891 should be repealed.

penied.

The change back to the old system of choosing Presidential electors on a general ficket was quickly effected. The Legislature which has just adjourned took early occasion to repeal the Miner law, and to respect the old general ficket law. These acts were signed by Governor Rich to-day.

TO FIGHT THE NEW-JERSEY GERRYMANDER. A CONTEST WILL DE BEGUN TO-MORROW IN

THE SUPREME COURT BY REPUBLICANS. A contest of the Democratic gerrymander of the Supreme Court to-morrow by lawyers engaged by the Republican County Committee of Essex County. On Saturday official notices were served upon the County Clerk and City Clerk that the proceedings would be begun. The issue is to be made upon the constitutionality of the law, and it is believed by the lawyers that redistricting is Hiegal, and will be pronounced unconstitutional by the supreme Court A special committee to which the question was submitted by the County Committee has reported strongly in favor of a contest, and presented facts and figures o show that an appeal to the courts would in all

As a sample of the system of districting under the Democratic gerrymander the committee presents the omparative figures of population and m n Essex. In the last Legislative tion the Démocrats carried eight of eleven districts in the county, although Republicans hold a net majority in the whole eleven districts of 1.326. In eight districts the total Dem ocratic majority was 3,771, and in three districts the total Republican majority was 5,097. The way in which the minority was thus enabled to eleceight out of the eleven Assemblymen is shown by the comparisons of population. The HId District for example, has 11,549 population and a Democratic majority of 587, and the XIth District has 42,412 population and a Republican majority of 2,130. The Hd District has 14,849 population, with \$10 Demo erath majority, and the IXth District has 24,872 population, with 2,130 Republican majority. Under ds scandalous gerrymander it is practically impossi ble for the majority in the county to elect more

ble for the majority in the county to elect more than three, and at the outside, four, of the eleven Assemblymen.

In other counties of the State the system is just as unfair and dishonest. It is held by leading lawyers that of the Legislature has no legal right to district a county for Assemblymen, and that the only constitutional way is to elect all the Assemblymen in a county on a general ticket. This point will be strongly presented to the Supreme Court.

MINISTER EWING ON HIS WAY TO BELGIUM. James S. Ewing, of Illinols, cousin and law part-ner of Vice-President Adlat E. Stevenson, is in this city at the Hoffman House with his family, and will smain there until Wednesday, when they will saft for Antwerp on the Westernland. Mr. Ewing is on his way to Brussels to enter upon his duties as Cutted States Minister by Belgium under the ap-pointment of President Cleveland,

Mr. Ewing was in excellent health and spirits and said that the Vice-President was also quite well and intended to make the most of his vacation, which would expire in Ceptenber. Early in that month Mr. Stevenson expected to set out from Bloomington for Washington, probably to take charge of the gavel of the United States Senste. The fact wel of the United States Senate. The fact lin, was plundered of a vast amount of plate and Vice-President was arranging his arrairs with money. The plate had just been used in the

reference to September as the time for starting up legislative business in Washington was looked upon by the Hoffman House politicians yesterday as pretty satisfactory evidence that President Cleve-land had given Vice-President Stevenson a "straight tip" regarding the time when he intended to call the extra session of Congress. Minister Ewing himself admitted that Mr. Stevenson's September preparations were significant.

HOW TAMMANY JUGGLES WITH THE LAW. The false character of Tammany Hall's civil service pretensions in this city has been exposed by Adolph ii. Cohen, of the VIIth Assembly District, who was a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee until he resigned the other day. In his letter to George F. Roesch, the district leader, he told how he stood as the highest applicant for a place in the City Hall, which the law required should be filled from the list approved by the Civil Service Board, yet his rating had no effect in securing his appoint-

Vacancies occurred right along in the grade for which he had been examined, but none of them fell to him. At last Mr. Cohen realized that passing the highest on the list so carefully guarded by Chief Examiner Lee Phillips did not count for much in the absence of a political pull. He sought to find out why his standing on the Civil Service list was disregarded. He was only laughed at by Tammany vorkers, who found it not difficult to secure place with handsome sularies in defiance of the with handsome salaries in definite of the Citizens' Service law, so Mr. Cohen has joined the Citizens' Democracy, which Assemblyman Kempner and his colleagues are organizing, and wrote to Mr. Roeseh that he might strike his name from the roll of the Tammany 174H General Committee. Like many other good citizens, Mr. Cohen will settle his grievance with Tammany at the polls.

MR. RUNYON'S CREDENTIALS PRESENTED

Berlin, June 4.-William Walter Phelps, the retir-

REMARKS OF THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER AND EMPEROR WILLIAM-MR. PHELPS'S LETTER OF RECALL.

ing United States Minister, presented at the Castle ward Freiherr Marschal von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, introduced to the Emperor Theodore Runyon, the new United States Minister. Mr. Run yon wore the uniform of a general. He said:
"I have the honor to hand to Your Majesty President Cleveland's letter announcing my appointment. In presenting my credentials, it gives me great pleasure to refer to the amity and excellent understanding which now happily has so long existed between the Governments of the United States and Germany. 1 hope to be instrumental in strengthening and making permanent these friendly relations, and in extending the commercial intercourse between the two countries. My earnest wish is for Your Majesty's welfare and for the continued prosperity of the great German

In reply, the Emperor said that he recognized with pleasure the friendliness of the relations between Germany and the United States, and was pleased to many and the United States, and was peased to receive such a conspicaous American citizen as Mr. Runyon. He had always felt gratified to know that Germans who emigrated to America made good and loyal citizens. He wished that Mr. Runyon's sojourn in Berlin might be pleasant in every respect. Afterward the Emperor and Mr. Runyon conversed privately on American topics for fifteen minutes.

CROWDED OUT BY CHINESE AND JAPANESE. New-Westminster, B. C., June 4 .- A monster meeting of the Fishermen's Association was held in the Opera House last night to discuss the wholesale naturalization of Japanese and Chinese for the pur pose of getting fishing licenses. Several speeche were made. It was pointed out that the fishermen were gradually being crowded out by the Japanese and Chinese. There are thirty-one canneries on the Representative John Miner, of Detroit, introduced and Frazier River, and, although the biggest pack on had passed by the House a bill which provided that record is expected to be made this season, not one white fisherman has been employed so far by the canneries. The native Indians were also being supplanted. Resolutions were passed asking the Dominion Government to refuse to grant licenses to Japanese and Chinese and to issue them only to whites and Indians. Public sympathy is strongly with the fisher-men.

A CARDIFF NEWSPAPER BURNED OUT. London, June 4.-The offices of "The Western Mail" new-paper in Cardiff were burned to-day.

OBSERVING THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN MEXICO. City of Mexico, June 4.-British residents of the capital celebrated Queen Victoria's birthday with a public dinner last evening. One hundred covers were laid. Sir Spencer St. John, British Minister, presided.

THE CANADIAN PACING RECORD LOWERED. Buffalo, June 4.—Johnston, the Buffalo pacer, owered the Canadian record to 2:16 1-2 yesterday It was the closing day of the meeting of the St. Thomas Turf Association. Monkey the bride, who lived in Jersey City. Mr. Vedder Rollo, Florence G. and Corneracker, were among the other starters.

Eagle Pass, Tex., June 4.-A serious fire broke out last night in the Fuente coal mines, in Mexico, about our nilles from here, and operated by the Mexican National Raifway Company. There were sixty men in the mine at the time of the breaking out of the ire, and twenty six of them were burned to death, the est being resented.

A RISMARCKIAN ELECTION MANIFESTO.

Berlin, Jane 4.-Herr Naumann, one of the projectors of a National Bismarckian party, has pub lished a pampalet which he calls an election manifests. He appeals for the "support of everybody mbued with the National German feeling." The Ger man voters, he says, must indorse at the polls the of Frince Bi-marck and must combat the deplocable tendencies of the present regime, notably as they are revealed in the Army bill and the commercial treaties Nanmann denounces Chancellor von Caprivi as re sponsible for the Cronstadt deminstration and the Fusso French understanding of which the demonstra-tion gave notice, and vilities the Government for hav-ing concluded the Heligoland treaty with Great Britain.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN A FRENCH TOWN.

Paris, June 4 .- A dynamite cartridge was exploded to day in a cafe in Alais, Department of Gard. Two Assembly districts in New Jersey will be began in the persons were severely injured, and the contents of the cafe were shattered. The man who placed the cartifdge has been arrested.

> SUEZ CANAL OFFICES TO BE IN LONDON. Paris, June 4.—The "Evenement" yesterday an-nounced that the offices of the Suez Canal Directory would be transferred from Paris to London in 1894.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S NEW HONOR. London, June 4.- The Duke of Edinburgh has been promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet.

THE BERLIN-VIENNA FOOT-RACE ENDED. Vienna, June 4.-The foot-race from Berlin to this city ended to-day, when Peltz and Elsasser, the most onspicuous vegetarian competitors, passed the fin post. Pettz, who came in first, is completely exhausted. Elsasser is in good condition. The rest of the walkers gave out on the way and retired from the race.

EXPLOSION OF A CARTLOAD OF GUNPOWDER. Berlin, June 4.-A cartload of gunpowder was exstoded this afternoon in a street of Kirn, Rhenish Prussia, by a spark from a pipe. The two men on the cart were killed and thirteen other persons were injured, several fatally. Thirty houses were dam-

KNIGHTHOOD FOR FOUR CANADIANS. Ottawa, June 4.—Chief Justice strong, of the Su-preme Court of Canada, has received the honor of knighthood from the Queen. John Carling, ex-Mir ister of Agriculture, will in the future be Sir John. his degree being K. C. M. G. Collingwood Schreiber, Deputy Minister of Railways, and Judge Cowan, of Barrie, are created C. M. G.'s.

ALLEGED SPREAD OF CHOLERA IN FRANCE. Madrid, June 4.-Despite the denials of the French local authorities, the spanish consuls in France con-tinue to report the spread of cholern at several ports. Marsellles, two in Cette and one case in Toulouse. Between May 22 and June 1 there were fourteen cases and eleven deaths in Marseilles. The Spanish Government has ordered that all vessels arriving from Marsettles be detained seven days in quarantine, and that vessels from other Mediterranean ports of France be kept under observation for three days. The Government will ask from the Cortes a special grant of 1,000,000 pessetas with which to establish adequate sanitary inspection at all Spanish ports and on the French frontier.

A GREAT ROBBERY AT THE KREMLIN. St. Petersburg, June 4.- it was learned yesterday that widle the Czar was in Moscow receatly the Church of the Chudov Monastery, within the Krem-



Pleasant Pellets come. And it's a more important point than you think. It keeps them always fresh and reliable, unlike the ordinary pills in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes.

They're put up in a better way, than the huge, old-fashioned pills. No griping, no violence, no reaction afterward that sometimes leaves you worse off than before. In that way, they cura permanently. Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Billious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured. They're tiny, sugar-coated granules, a compound of refined and concentrated vegetable extracts—the smallest in size, the easiest to take, and the cheapest pill you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the good you get.

There's nothing likely to be "just as good."

Reed & Barton,

37 Union Square, N. Y.

ceremonies attendant upon the reception of the Case, and had not yet been returned to the vauls where it was usually kept. The total loss is estimated at between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 roubles. The burglars are supposed to have entered the monastery through the roof. They selected with such care only the most valuable of the church vessels that they are believed to have been coached previously by some of the priests. No arrests have been made

M. CONSTANS DEFINES HIS POLICY. Paris, June 4.-M. Constans, ex-Minister of the Interior, made in Toulouse this evening his longexpected speech concerning his political programme. The keynote of his policy, as he defined that policy, is absolute liberty of conscience. He said that the Catholics, in obeying the Pope, were strengthening the Republic.

HELPED STEAL THE COUNTESS'S JEWELS. Vienna, June 4 .- A Belgian named Ruller was arrested in Olmuetz tast night, and has con-fessed that he helped steal the jewels of the Countess of Flanders on February 1. fession implicates in the crime a London aristocrat and several of the Countess's servants. Railer also told where the treasure was hidden. The jewels, which are valued at 400,000 francs, were stolen from the polace while the Count and Countess were attending a court ball.

THE KAISER WILHELM II DISABLED. Genoa, June 4.—While the circulation pumps of the steamer Kalser Withelm II were being repaired to-day the valve seat broke and the engine-room was flooded. The steamer's departure, therefore, will be deferred for a few days.

SPEAKING IN FAVOR OF THE CHINESE.

Mrs. S. L. Baldwin, a missionary who has spent twenty years in China, spoke last evening at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Caurch, on "The Chinese Question." Among other things she said that "in the interpretation of the doctrine of Christ we cannot discriminate against our Chinese brethren. It is not a race question; it is a political question. A certain element in our National politics wish to control the labor market. To do so they must cater to the labor vote." Referring to the charges that they were habitual opium smokers and were criminal, the speaker said that the Chinese did not desire the introduction of onlym in their country, but were forced, by tyranny and British arms, to accept it.

"Do we not protest that we offer shelter to the oppressed of all lands?" she said. "Under this impression the Chinese came here and developed our Pacific Coast, and numberless outrages were committed on there inoffensive and tolling prople."

FELL DEAD AT THE WEDDING FEAST.

Kate Vedder, a pretty German girl, was married Saturday evening in St. John's Chapel, in Varieton saturacy evening in st. John St. to Charles Etienne, a young truck-driver.

After the wedding ceremonies had been completed the party repaired to the home of the bride's parents, at No. 44 Thompson-st., where the festivities were prolonged far into the night. Among the guests at the marriage feast was John H. Vedder, an uncle of was in the Southern Navy during the war, and was on board the Alabama during her encounter with the war songs, and had just finished "The Bine and the Gray," when he sat down in a chair and fell to the floor dend. Coroner McKenna viewed the body yesteriny, and decided that death had been caused by heart disease.

DEADLY WORK OF A TEXAS TORNADO.

Houston, Texas, June 4.—Spanish Camp, in Wharton County, twenty miles from the ralicoad, was scruck by a tornado on Friday night. Numbers of house were unroofed and destroyed. In the village, Josh Wilhins's house was blown down and two of his children killed. For three miles square, everything is wreck and rain, the houses, fences and trees being strewn about. Three miles from town Mrs. Simmons was killed, and Washington Jenkins, a negro over hundred years old, was caught between the rules of his cabin and was crushed to death. houses on the Montgemery plantation were blown and several persons burt, but none killed. On G. Duncan's farm the houses were unroofed and two families of colored tenants badly injured, two

WILL ACCEPT NO GIFTS ON HIS JUBILEE.

Rechester, N. Y., June 4.—The silver jubilee of Bishop Bernard McQuaid occurs on July 12. In his sermon at the Cathedral this morning he reto their lishop gits of various kinds, his want were few and he would accept no presents.

SOME DOUBT ABOUT THIS BURGLARY. The liquor store of Antonio Monico, at Fourth and

Madison sts., Hoboken, was entered early this morning, the safe forced open and \$2,500 stolen. A victous dog on the premises was chloroformed. Mocico was banker for a number of Italians who boarded with him, and the police do not believe that a burgiary was committed. PACIFIC MAIL AND THE PANAMA ROAD.

San Francisco, Cul., June 4.-Referring to the dispatch from New-York relative to the adjustment of the differences of the Pacific Mail and Panama Railread. Traffic Manager Leeds and Frank Johnson, of the North American Company, emphatically deny the truth of the statement that the Pacific Mail will lease the vessels of the North American Com pany operating between this city and Panama. They declare that the Panama Railway Company will keep its contract with the North American Navigation Company in every particular.

MEETINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS:

The graduating exercises of the class of '93, of the Coland is now at No. 241 West Seventy-seventh-at, will take place this evening at the church, West End-ave, and Seventy-seventh-st.

The commencement exercises of the class of '08.
Hamilton Institute, will take place at Rutger Presbyterian Church, Boulevard and Seventy-third-st., on Tuck-

day evening. June 13.

The last of the series of lectures given before the pupils The last of the series of actions given by the first Seminary, of the Misses Lockwood's Young Women's Seminary, Nount Vernon, was given by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, on "Spain," on Thursday. The lecture was of special interest, as Dr. MacArthur spoke from his personal observations and experiences, and dwelt especially upon the home life of Infanta Eulalie and the Duke of Vernous.

Weak's school for girls, at No. 21 hast. Seventy-fourth-st., will take place at 3:30 p. m. to-day. An entertainment of the Empire Club will be given at the Empire Institute, No. 116 West Forty-third-st., this evening. The entertainment will consist of com-

this evening. The entert At the meeting of the American Missionary Associa-tion, at the Bible House at 3 p. m., to-day, a stats-ment will be made by Arthur H. G. de Rongunout, of Paits, as to the establishment of a daily religious paper

in l'aria.